



PRINCIPAL STREET TAMATAVE.

TRIBES IN REVOLT

Failure of the French to Subjugate Madagascar.

BLOOD SPILLED AND TREASURE LOST

Conquest of the Island Has Been Mostly Official.

DEFIANCE OF THE NATIVES

THE ECHO OF THE great rebellion in France over the success of the French troops in their conquest of Madagascar has scarcely died away ere the news comes that the tribes throughout Madagascar are up in arms against their oppressors—the French.

The latest cable dispatch states the situation briefly, as follows: "In reality the French conquest (of Madagascar) is only official. They have secured the Hova queen and the government and two hundred allies from the nearest port, but the independent and the semi-independent tribes living in the fastnesses of the mountains and forests, practically inaccessible to European troops,



Queen of Madagascar.

have it all their own way, and defy the French masters to reach them. The latest advice says that except where the French have garrisons the whole island is in a state of anarchy. The lives of foreigners are imperiled and the natives refused to cultivate and furnish provisions to the garrisons and to the people now taking refuge in the capital, Antananarivo.

Supplies Cut Off. That city is surrounded by the most important and fertile agricultural district in the island, and upon the native farmers thereabout the population of the capital must depend for their food supply. Formerly the natives came from miles away



Capt. Ramamandimbity, Pure Hova.

to bring their produce to these markets, but now they refuse to do so, and all supplies are cut off, except those imported to the island and reshipped up country on the backs of the carriers.

Even the cattle and hogs have been driven back into the interior, remote from travel and far out of reach of the markets. If this state of affairs really exists, and there seems to be no doubt as to the correctness of the report, the French will have a serious time of it, as well as all the other foreigners now residing in Antananarivo. Not satisfied with this it is said that the natives are waylaying all the "boaters" or carriers coming up country with provisions, killing and looting everywhere, with the avowed object, it seems,



A Group of Boys.

of ultimately starving out the troops now occupying their country. During the past few months several hundred persons have thus been killed by the "rebels," and among them are reported sixteen Europeans and three Americans.

In a State of Siege. The capital has already been placed in a state of siege, and there is need for no better evidence than this as to the dangerous state of affairs. The roads leading from Antananarivo, the capital, to the coasts are said to be closed to travel, thus practically cutting off the foreigners in the

interior from communication with the outside world. There are but two of these roads, or paths, one from Tamatave on the east coast, and the other from Majunga on the west.

The French soldiers find it difficult enough to take care of themselves, much less to subjugate and control the people.



Paul Ratsimihy.

In their march to the Hova capital the French chose the latter route because the country traversed by it was less mountainous, though much longer than the Tamatave route, and also because they would have met with considerable resistance from the east coast tribes, who were and are friendly with the Hovas.

The Sakalavas. Much time and advantage was to be gained by traversing the Sakalava country. These tribes inhabit the whole extent of the west coast, and are very powerful and warlike, and comprise about one-third of the native population of the island.

By reason of their long enmity to the Hovas and with promises on the part of the French that their former possessions would be restored to them, the latter were assured of the non-interference of the Sakalavas, if not their co-operation. With visions of great power over their enemy before them, the Sakalavas permitted the French army to march through their territory unopposed. The French were even able to employ many of them as carriers.

The belief that the small garrisons of troops at Antananarivo, Monanarivo, Antananarivo and one or two other points in the island are sufficient to cope with the difficulties that are to arise is by no means general in France.

With more than 200,000,000 francs already spent and the loss of several thousand of the best troops in the French army, the probable necessity of sending out large reinforcements soon to quell the present French revolt, and the additional cost it entails, it seems that the probability of M. Clemenceau and his followers, who bitterly opposed the expedition, are to be fulfilled earlier than they expected.

A Failure. Those enthusiasts who have for several years dreamed of a French Madagascar will find much to interest and disturb them in the present crisis in the island. Instead of straightening out matters there, the French seem to have made them worse.



A Group of Girls.

It is true that they are at the capital, and that the queen has agreed to carry out the reforms suggested by the military general of France, but this amounts for very little if they have an insufficient force and power to carry their plans into execution. The people positively refuse to obey their new masters, and unless France sends more troops and is willing to spend millions more money, she will, it is reasonable to say, lose all that she has gained by her recent war.

On the whole, it begins to look as if Madagascar may prove to be a thorn in the side of the natives, while not in open rebellion, are carrying on a guerrilla warfare, and those who are in a position to know, assert that underlying all the troubles that have and are agitating the country may be seen the hand of the Hovas.

The French citizens in Madagascar are urging the governor to show no quarter or sympathy to subjects of her majesty the queen. The movements of the Hovas, the discourses of the queen and her prime minister have excited much suspicion and fear among French citizens in the island.

Arrested for Treason. Some of the high Hova officials named by the French president under the new administration, on account of their supposed French sympathies, have been recently arrested for treason. Among them are Ranamampandry, 15vtra (honored), field marshal in the late war and formerly governor of the Antananarivo district, a noble, who since the fall of Ratsimihy, has succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good graces of the queen. Besides these there are about seventeen other prominent Hovas now awaiting trial for treason.

Characteristics of the Sakalavas. The pure-blooded Sakalavas, who are now causing the French so much trouble, and who are about 1,500,000 in number, have much the same characteristics and pride of the American Indians. They are not warlike in courage, and prefer to die fighting than in any other way, but they are so full of superstition and fear of charms that when one or two of a party are killed, the rest generally give up the fight, not from fear of the enemy, but because they think the gods are against them. They rarely, however, come into open conflict, always preferring to surprise those whom they wish to attack, whether enemies or travelers. They think themselves quite the equals of Europeans and treat all foreigners accordingly. They think it beneath them to show gratitude for anything, and if one asks a Sakalava if he would like such a thing, he will answer, "Should I hate it?" Their selfishness and pride is as irritating as the good manners and politeness of the Hovas are pleasing.

The Sakalavas very rarely show surprise, and it is difficult to see any emotion in their faces, however astonishing or pleased they may really be. PAUL BRAY.

Nobody Blames Her. From the Chicago Record. "Queer about that woman who sings in her sleep." "I don't think so; she shows her sense in shirking the responsibility."

CAPITAL DEFENDERS

Dedication of a Regimental Monument at Arlington.

2d CONN. ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION

Took a Prominent Part in the Defense of Washington.

THE OLD SIXTH CORPS

NEXT WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock a.m., the dedication of the regimental monument erected by the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery Association will occur at the Arlington National cemetery. The occasion will be one of great interest not only to the surviving members of the regiment itself, many of whom are expected to be present: from out of town, but to the survivors of the glorious old 6th Corps generally, of which the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery formed a part.

The president of the regimental association is Frederick M. Cooke of Winsted, Conn., formerly lieutenant in the regiment. The committee having the arrangements for the dedicatory exercises in charge is composed of six members, five of whom, F. A. Lucas, D. C. Kilburn, H. S. McKinney, Wm. H. Lewis and W. H. Whitelaw, reside in the state of Connecticut, the sixth member being A. G. Bliss of this city. The dedicatory exercises proper will be preceded by the regular annual reunion of the regiment, in which they will be joined by many survivors of the 12th Connecticut Infantry, with their friends, who will be here for the occasion, on their way home to the dedication of their own regimental monument, which is to take place Monday at the National cemetery at Winchester.



The program of the dedicatory exercises proper on Wednesday will consist of addresses of presentation and acceptance, a poem by De Witt C. Sprague and the oration, which will be delivered by Judge Augustus H. Penn, of the supreme court of the state of Connecticut, with music furnished by the 6th Cavalry Band. Through the courtesy of Col. Samuel C. Sumner, commanding the 4th United States Cavalry, a drill will be given by his command at Fort Myer, in honor of the visitors, immediately after the close of the dedicatory exercises.

The monument to be dedicated is a handsome piece of work, made of dark gray granite from Quincy, Mass., and copper bronze, and is located about half way between the west gate and the amphitheater. It consists of three bases, a die, subside and pedestal, in the form of a Greek cross, surmounting the whole. The monument is six feet square at the base, and stands twelve feet high above the ground line. On the front of the cross, in raised letters, appears the name of the regiment. On the face of the upper die, in sunken letters, appears the name of the state of Connecticut. On the various other faces appear the names of the engagements in which the regiment participated and the regimental history. Stephen Maslem of Hartford, Conn., is the sculptor.

The Orator of the Day. The orator of the occasion, Judge Augustus H. Penn, was a gallant officer in the regiment. The 23d of June, 1864, he led his company into a skirmish at Petersburg, as far as it advanced, and was then and there detailed acting assistant adjutant general on Upton's staff. In September he was appointed judge advocate of the division court-martial. At Cedar Creek he lost his right arm. The surgeons at Antanapoli proposed to amputate it, but he refused to do so, and he was discharged from the service. He was subsequently promoted to major in January, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel after the battle of Cedar Creek and colonel for services during the war. Judge Penn, in addition to his duties on the bench, is a professor of law in Yale University.

Defense of This City. The 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery was raised in 1862 under President Lincoln's second call for 300,000 volunteers, and was known as the 19th Infantry. It was recruited as the "Litchfield County Regiment," and was mustered into the service September 11, 1862. During the remainder of that year it performed provost duty in Alexandria, Va., being encamped at Snider's Hill, at the head of King street. Early in 1863 the regiment was transferred to Gen. Robert O. Tyler's command, and participated in the defense of Alexandria, and moved to Fort Wadsworth, near Fairfax Seminary. While stationed there the regiment took up artillery practice and became so proficient that, on November 13, 1863, on the recommendation of Gen. Barry, chief of artillery, it was changed from infantry to artillery, being designated as the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and was brigaded with the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, under Col. Henry L. Abbott, now colonel U. S. Corps of Engineers.

The companies were distributed between Fort Belvoir, Williams and North, and the regiment was recruited to maximum artillery standard. May 15, 1864, the regiment was stationed at eleven forts directly opposite Gettysburg, viz.: Forts Wadsworth, Albany, Craig, Whipple, Tullahoma, Woodbury, Bennett, Hagerly, C. F. Smith and Strong. When Lieut. Gen. Grant was summoned from the west to Washington, in the spring of 1864, and invited with the command of all the armies of the United States, the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, in common with other regiments garrisoning the defenses of Washington, took the field as infantry and formed the major portion of the 2d Brigade (Upton's) of the 1st Division, 6th Corps.

Gen. Early's Attack. In the gallant charge at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, 114 members of this regiment were killed, including its colonel, Eliza S.

Kellogg; 179 were wounded, and fifteen were reported missing after the battle. Col. Kellogg was succeeded in command by Ronald S. McKenzie, a West Point graduate and captain of engineers, who was then on duty at army headquarters, and who subsequently rose to the rank of brigadier general in the United States army. The regiment followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, and on May 31, 1864, made a successful charge on this city at Fort Stevens.

On the morning of July 10, 1864, it embarked at City Point, Va.; disembarked at the foot of 7th street in this city at sunrise on July 12, and marched directly up 7th street to Fort Stevens. The city of Washington was raised, and the regiment participated in the pursuit of Early as far as the Union forces were able to follow. The battle of Winchester (sometimes termed Opequan) was fought September 19, 1864. The 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery sustained a loss of forty-two killed and 108 wounded.

At Cedar Creek. In the action at Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864, the regiment's casualties were four killed and nineteen wounded, and at Cedar Creek, celebrated in song and story on the 19th of the following month, its losses were thirty-eight killed and ninety-six wounded. In addition to the thirty-nine who were taken prisoners, eleven of whom died in prison. The enemy had been thoroughly routed from the Shenandoah. The regiment returned to Washington by train of the 1st of December, and embarked at the foot of 7th street for City Point, landing there on the 4th.

From this place it took the cars on "Grant's Railroad" for the defenses of Petersburg, where it remained in service until the final charge which resulted in the capture of the city April 2, 1865. The 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery claims to have been the first regiment to enter Petersburg on this railroad, and its colonel was made provost marshal of the city, but he served in this capacity for the brief space of two hours, as the regiment started in pursuit of Lee's army, and participated in the battle of Sailor's Creek, where its losses were three killed and six wounded.



After the surrender at Appomattox the 6th Corps, including the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, was ordered to North Carolina, under Gen. Sheridan, to reinforce Gen. Sherman, and the march from Burkesville to Danville on the Dan river, a distance of 125 miles, was made in four days. At Danville, Va., the regiment was ordered to be completely disbanded by the surrender of Johnston to Sherman, and the command of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery was transferred to the 6th Cavalry, which was sent back to Washington by way of Halifax Court House, Burkesville Junction, Richmond and Harpers Court House, and entered the city of Washington on the 10th of June, 1865.

After the War. On the 16th of the same month the regiment bade final farewell to the glorious old 6th Corps, and was ordered to report to Gen. Harceck, commanding the middle division, for garrison duty, its several companies being distributed among eleven forts of the garrison of Washington, north of the city, namely, Forts Greble, Carroll, Snyder, Stanton, Ricketts, Wagner, Baker, Davis, Dupont, Meigs and Mahan, with headquarters at Fort Baker, at the head of Good Hope Hill road.

June 27 the regiment was transferred to the south side of the Potomac and stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and March 1, 1866, it was ordered to the Arlington mansion, and battery Martin, at the east end of the main bridge. It was at Fort Ethan Allen that the members of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery were finally mustered out of the service, the original enlistment having expired on the 7th of July, and the balance of the command August 18, 1865.

The casualties of this regiment in less than one year following May 24, 1864, were killed, 24; wounded, including those mortally wounded, 470; missing in action, 24; and deserters, 22; total, 520. It is peculiarly fitting that the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery should erect this monument at Arlington on account of the fact that it is the only one of its kind in the defenses of this city, and nineteen of its members, together with its old commander, the gallant Sheridan, repose in that beautiful cemetery.

A DARING GOORKHA. He Saved His Companions, Who Were Caught in a Little Stockade. From Lippincott's. An anecdote illustrative of the devoted gallantry of the native soldier has been told recently by an English writer who was an eye-witness of the deed. In an expedition against a troublesome tribe of native hill robbers a little party of the guides, twenty-five in number, had seized a stockade; but the enemy were so strong and so determined to take the stockade, that they were obliged to leave the shelter and make an attack. They would have been shot down to a man if they had ventured on a sortie. Then it was that a young Goorkha stepped forward, and saluting the British officer, said, "Sir, we must stop here all day. I will jump on top of the parapet and dig away with my rifle, and then we shall be able to rush on at once before they can reload."

So saying, he sprang upon the parapet, waved his sword high in a loud voice hurled every epithet of insult and disdain that his copious vocabulary could supply upon the enemy. In an instant the bullets were whistling around him, but one of them, he was not touched by one of them; when, when every musket was emptied, shouting, "Now we can rush on," he leaped from the parapet, followed by the British officer and his comrades, and the enemy was driven back.

Unfair Advantage. From the Chicago Tribune. "But it was decided in regular meeting," said the tarantula, "and you and the rattlesnake and the mosquito were in favor of the motion, why didn't you carry it?" "I was," replied the rattlesnake, "but I was so busy eating a show of hams," bitterly replied the mosquito, "that the centipede threw himself on his back and cutwormed us."

No Fun. From the San Francisco Wave. "Old gentleman (to small boys stealing apples): "Good gracious, boys, stealing is bad enough; but if you must steal, why don't you take the ripe apples instead of the green?" "Boy (in chorus): "The man what owns the orchard will give us all the ripe ones we want, if we ask for 'em."

ABOUT MUSHROOMS

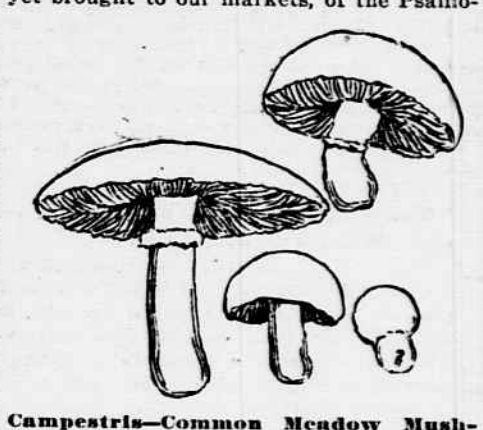
Found in Abundance in the Vicinity of This City.

NOW THE SEASON IS IN ITS GLORY

Different Varieties and How to Prepare Toothsome Dishes.

A DELIGHTFUL LUNCHEON

NOW THAT THE mushroom season is in its glory and any one who has time and strength for a tramp through the suburbs, or a delightful trip on any of the car lines leading to the open fields and meadows, can gather a peck or two of these dainty morsels in an hour or so, or, if failing in that, or if the weather is not so favorable, can purchase from the mushroom peddlers, or from the colored women on the outside of the market houses, sufficient for a meal for a trifling sum, it will be to be somewhat informed as to preparing, cooking and serving.



Lactarius. able, a delightful luncheon could be served with variety sufficient to make very little else desirable. The following menu would be acceptable to all who enjoy these delicious esculents:

First, a pure mushroom, made of any or all of the three agarics mentioned, stewed in milk until soft enough to be rubbed through a sieve, and seasoned with butter (worked full of cornstarch for thickening), salt, pepper and a dash of sherry.

For second course use the caps only of the largest variety, arvensis preferably, which broil over hot coals and serve on toast, just as oysters are served. A little lemon juice added is sometimes enjoyed.

For the next course use the caps of the comatus, and either bake in the oven, covering the dish so that they may steam in their own liquor, or have puff balls fried after slicing and dipping in beaten egg and bread crumbs.

For another course, they could be scalloped or served in patties, just as oysters are often done, but, like oysters, must be served hot to be really appreciated.

For the salad, slice the hard, firm buttons, and if large, cut into several pieces, draw from them all liquor and place on ice celery and delectable small portion of crisp lettuce with ferns and grasses.

Dev-Softened Hoofs. From the New York Times. The Kneipp cure, or that part of it which consists in walking through the dewy grass in the early morning, has long been known to horsemen. A horse trainer and tamer commends the treatment for horses, to keep the hoofs in good condition. "I do not believe in packing and soaking horses' feet, as many horse owners do," he says. "In the summer time I would have the horse to be treated early in the morning, through the dew, with the early morning dew. If you are out walking in the early morning, you will remember that in a few moments the dew has penetrated through to your feet. Dew passes through the sole of the ordinary shoe would not. This works the same with horses, nature having provided the sole of the hoof with a spongy, elastic coloring and endless variety in form and shape of our abundant fungi."

Reflections of a Bachelor. From the New York Press. Praying for a husband doesn't take the place of watching him.

Men who think they know too much to get married generally don't know enough. Some women don't dress for their husbands but for fear they might not feel at home.

Men would have more respect for babies if they believed they really understood the language women talk to them.

Stale advice, given by an average male, is like a woman's kiss. It is a little better than a woman's kiss, but it is not a woman's kiss.

When you hear a girl talk about her "boudoir," she has generally risen up a corner of her bed room with some sofa cushions and a Japanese lantern.

Annoying Silence. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. "At least," said the earnest man, "you must admit that the democratic papers have not made any attacks on Mr. McKinley personally."

"No, 'durn 'em," said the other earnest man, "they don't make any attacks on him at all. They are putting in all their time on Mark Hanna."

Would Stay on the Safe Side. From the Detroit Free Press. Young Wife—"I always thought you the bravest man in the world while we were courting. You wouldn't go to Canada in case of another war, would you, dear?" "No; if the war was with Canada."

Strictly Business. From the Indianapolis Journal. "I shall need not less than \$5,000 for costumes," said the star.

"You don't get it," said the manager, with the directness of his kind. "I am going to spend \$5,000 on your dress, and I've got a genuine gown who is willing to marry you for another thousand. There is your advertisement, and I save a thousand bones, see?"

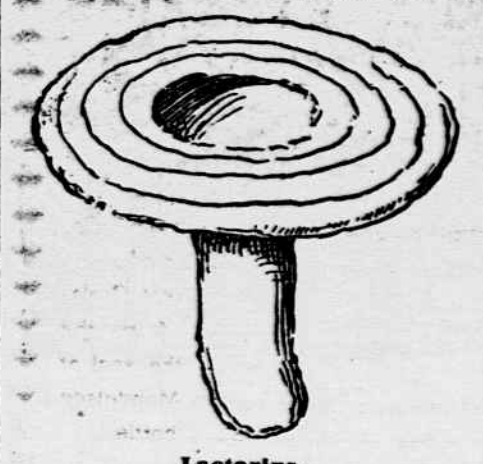
A Sinking Bargain. From the Chicago Post-Dispatch. "Those undershirts I bought here last month," he began.

"I remember it," said the clerk. "It was a great bargain. Do you find them warm enough?"

"They were warm enough when I first put them on, but I don't think to inquire about them this morning."

"Inquire about them?" "Yes. Ever since they were washed the baby has been wearing them. Now, if you have anything that isn't quite so much of a bargain and is a little more likely to remain my size, I'd like to see it."

about a great deal. They should be drained quite dry through a colander before being cooked. With the four sorts of fungi now available,



Lactarius. able, a delightful luncheon could be served with variety sufficient to make very little else desirable. The following menu would be acceptable to all who enjoy these delicious esculents:

First, a pure mushroom, made of any or all of the three agarics mentioned, stewed in milk until soft enough to be rubbed through a sieve, and seasoned with butter (worked full of cornstarch for thickening), salt, pepper and a dash of sherry.

For second course use the caps only of the largest variety, arvensis preferably, which broil over hot coals and serve on toast, just as oysters are served. A little lemon juice added is sometimes enjoyed.

For the next course use the caps of the comatus, and either bake in the oven, covering the dish so that they may steam in their own liquor, or have puff balls fried after slicing and dipping in beaten egg and bread crumbs.

For another course, they could be scalloped or served in patties, just as oysters are often done, but, like oysters, must be served hot to be really appreciated.

For the salad, slice the hard, firm buttons, and if large, cut into several pieces, draw from them all liquor and place on ice celery and delectable small portion of crisp lettuce with ferns and grasses.

Dev-Softened Hoofs. From the New York Times. The Kneipp cure, or that part of it which consists in walking through the dewy grass in the early morning, has long been known to horsemen. A horse trainer and tamer commends the treatment for horses, to keep the hoofs in good condition. "I do not believe in packing and soaking horses' feet, as many horse owners do," he says. "In the summer time I would have the horse to be treated early in the morning, through the dew, with the early morning dew. If you are out walking in the early morning, you will remember that in a few moments the dew has penetrated through to your feet. Dew passes through the sole of the ordinary shoe would not. This works the same with horses, nature having provided the sole of the hoof with a spongy, elastic coloring and endless variety in form and shape of our abundant fungi."

Reflections of a Bachelor. From the New York Press. Praying for a husband doesn't take the place of watching him.

Men who think they know too much to get married generally don't know enough. Some women don't dress for their husbands but for fear they might not feel at home.

Men would have more respect for babies if they believed they really understood the language women talk to them.

Stale advice, given by an average male, is like a woman's kiss. It is a little better than a woman's kiss, but it is not a woman's kiss.

When you hear a girl talk about her "boudoir," she has generally risen up a corner of her bed room with some sofa cushions and a Japanese lantern.

Annoying Silence. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. "At least," said the earnest man, "you must admit that the democratic papers have not made any attacks on Mr. McKinley personally."

"No, 'durn 'em," said the other earnest man, "they don't make any attacks on him at all. They are putting in all their time on Mark Hanna."

Would Stay on the Safe Side. From the Detroit Free Press. Young Wife—"I always thought you the bravest man in the world while we were courting. You wouldn't go to Canada in case of another war, would you, dear?" "No; if the war was with Canada."

Strictly Business. From the Indianapolis Journal. "I shall need not less than \$5,000 for costumes," said the star.

"You don't get it," said the manager, with the directness of his kind. "I am going to spend \$5,000 on your dress, and I've got a genuine gown who is willing to marry you for another thousand. There is your advertisement, and I save a thousand bones, see?"

A Sinking Bargain. From the Chicago Post-Dispatch. "Those undershirts I bought here last month," he began.

"I remember it," said the clerk. "It was a great bargain. Do you find them warm enough?"

"They were warm enough when I first put them on, but I don't think to inquire about them this morning."

"Inquire about them?" "Yes. Ever since they were washed the baby has been wearing them. Now, if you have anything that isn't quite so much of a bargain and is a little more likely to remain my size, I'd like to see it."

Evidently Hypnotized. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. Wallace—"I used to believe that hypnotism was a rank fraud, but I am a convert now."

Ferry—"Been under the influence yourself?" "No; but a professor got Wheeler on the stage and it was not five minutes before Wheeler was standing up before the crowd and asserting that there were lots of better bicycles than his."

One on the Bishop. From Tid-Bits. A good cricket story is told of the late bishop of Rochester. He was batting in a local cricket match when the bowler sent a ball wide of the wicket.

"Keep the ball in the parish!" cried the incensed bishop. The next ball knocked his lordship's middle stump out. The yoke! shouted: "I think that's somewhere about the cloister, my lord!"

DR. McCOY'S RECORD.

In Spite of the Throngs of Patients the \$3 Rate is Maintained to All.

The Time Limit Made Very Clear; Not With the Purpose of Hurrying Patients to the Office, but to Avoid Criticism on the Grounds of Partiality.

ALL NEW PATIENTS WHO APPLY BEFORE NOV. 1ST, AND ALL OLD PATIENTS WHO RENEW BEFORE NOV. 1ST, WILL BE TREATED UNTIL CURED AT THE UNIFORM RATE OF \$3 A MONTH, MEDICINES INCLUDED. THIS APPLIES TO ALL PATIENTS AND ALL DISEASES, INCLUDING DEAFNESS.

IT IS NOT WITH THE PURPOSE OF HURRYING PEOPLE TO DOCTOR McCOY'S OFFICES THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE LIMIT OF THE \$3 RATE, NOVEMBER 1, IS MADE CLEAR. IT IS SIMPLY THAT AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE \$3 LIMIT THERE MAY BE NO OCCASION FOR CRITICISM BY RECALCITRANT PATIENTS ON THE GROUND OF PARTIALITY. DOCTOR McCOY FRANKLY EXTENDED THE RATE FOR OCTOBER TO DISSEL CONFUSION CAUSED BY IMITATION. HE BELIEVES THAT WITH THIS EXTENSION THE PURPOSE, FOR WHICH, FOR A LIMITED TIME, HE WAIVED ALL PERSONAL FEES WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. THAT PURPOSE WAS THAT ALL MIGHT HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMOUS TREATMENT FOR THE GIVING OF WHICH HIS NATIONAL PRACTICE IN WASHINGTON WAS ESTABLISHED. THE CROWDS TAKEN FROM HIS OFFICE WILL BE TREATED UNTIL CURED AT THE SAME RATE AND GIVEN THE SAME CAREFUL TREATMENT AND WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH THE SAME MEDICINES AS THOUGH HE PAID FIVE TIMES THE FEE.



J. D. Robinson, 1729 24th st., West Washington, testifies to Doctor McCoy's skill in curing serious catarrh.

CURING SERIOUS CATARRH. J. D. Robinson, 1729 24th st., West Washington: "For twelve years I had been an invalid from a serious catarrh of the stomach and bowels, brought on by a catarrh of the bladder. For twelve years I had been passing mucus and blood, growing weaker and more miserable all the time. Physic and remedies failed to alter my distress. MY NERVE SYSTEM WAS ENTIRELY BROKEN DOWN, and I was failing a sick man when I